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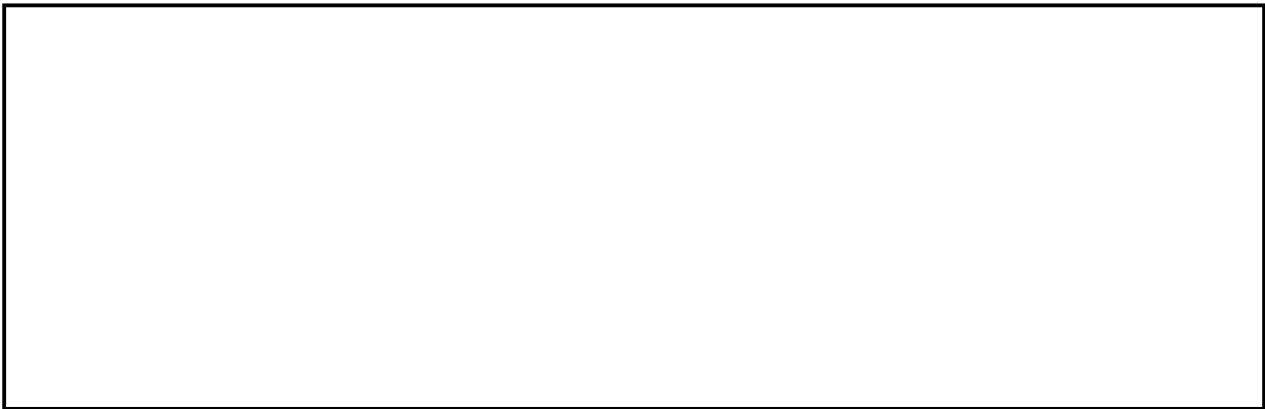


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97 Kerala

The Communist Government of India's Kerala state is embarrassed by non-violent demonstrators seeking to force it to resign. Police have fired into crowds killing a number of people, and have jailed hundreds of others. The police action has been publicly defended by E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of the Communist Government, although the Indian police have been a traditional target of Communist criticism. The Communist leader has threatened to use the Preventive Detention Act despite the fact that this act has been a prime target of the party. This law was devised by the former British rulers to make their job easier by allowing arrest and protracted confinement, without trial, of suspected trouble-makers. The anti-Communists have been demonstrating against enforcement of a new Kerala education act which gives the Communist Government extensive powers over choice of teachers and textbooks in state-aided private schools. Such schools are very important in Kerala which leads India to literacy. Many of them are operated by religious groups -- Christian, Hindu and Muslim -- who fear the Communists will use the education act to destroy religion. The Communist Government in Kerala came to power with a narrow margin in the general election of April 1957. The next election is in 1962. Parties united in opposition charge the Communists with maladministration, corruption, misuse of public funds, and suspension of the rule of law.

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~~SECRET~~**98. Yugoslav-Greek Relations**

A Yugoslav-Greek Communique, issued June 18 following a two-day visit to Athens by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Popovic, announced the signing of a series of "agreements and programs." These pertain to Greek-Yugoslav cooperation "in the economic, technical, cultural, judicial, and tourist fields" and involve "frontier communications, road transportation, cooperation in the field of electric energy, water economy, and the peaceful employment of atomic energy." Under what TANYUG terms the "most important" agreement, 3,000 Yugoslavs and a like number of Greek landowners "whose properties are on the other side of the frontier may move freely in a zone of from 5 to 10 kilometers on either side of the frontier." Greek Foreign Minister Averof at a June 17 official dinner for Popovic, praised Yugoslav-Greek co-existence. "When I used the word co-existence," Averof said, "I do so without any ulterior motives. I use this word in order to describe the happiest and most active association." Popovic replied along similar lines. The Czech Party organ RUDE PRAVO and Albanian leader, Enver Hoxa, were quick to criticize the communique, denouncing it particularly for ignoring the question of missile bases in Greece. These comments obviously were connected with Khrushchev's threats in Albania to set up missile bases directed against Greece and Italy. Yugoslavia's BORBA sharply replied to RUDE PRAVO saying that the Czech Government is only interested in using "peace" as a means for consolidating the Soviet-led "camp".

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At the Third Writers Congress, held in Moscow from 18-23 May, Khrushchev appealed to the writers for assistance. He gave a moderate treatment of Dudintsev's Not By Bread Alone saying of the author, "he has never been our enemy or an opponent of the Soviet order". The Congress reinstated three representatives of the earlier literary thaw: Ilya Ehrenburg whose major offense was the publication of an article entitled "Lessons of Stendhal" which implied that the roots of the "cult of personality" lay in the nature of Soviet Society rather than in the personality of the tyrant, suggested that patriotism based on "pseudo-patriotic fusc" was invalid and that the writer's patriotism should arise from the "service of truth", and that culture must be free of central control or "toadyism, flattery, and obsequiousness will still develop"; Constantin Simonov, who as editor of Novy Mir published Not By Bread Alone and in certain "literary notes" suggested the problems of the "cult of personality" still remained in Soviet society; and Margarita Alliger. Khrushchev said the sole restriction on writers was that they must not give aid or comfort to the enemy. He nevertheless made clear where ultimate authority rests, saying "If anyone reveals and lays bare failing and faults whose hand will not falter in so doing, it will be the party and its central committee." At the same time he acknowledged: "One does not hit a man when he is down. And if the opponent in an ideological struggle surrenders, acknowledges defeat and expresses willingness to take a correct stand, one must raise him up, stretch a hand out to him so that he could join the ranks." Thus, Khrushchev attempting to move the Soviet writers away from their "conspiracy of silence" encouraged production of literary works which do not violate the Party's critical norms. Writing on the eve of the Congress in Literaturnaya Gazeta, Konstantin Pautovsky deplored the enforced cheerful view of Soviet society noting that it was fortunate that Tolstoy had written Anna Karenina before these conventions. He also remarked, "We must stop... calling our friends enemies merely because they tell unpleasant truth... Maybe we should be so loud about truth in literature because of the lack of it." Ilya Ehrenburg in Novy Mir has formulated a writer's credo based on the writing of Chekhov; significant aspects are: True belief in one's country, a willingness to speak out frankly about the undesirable aspects of one's society, a hatred for racial-prejudice and anti-Semitism, and an understanding of the "unity of world culture".

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~~SECRET~~**100. Charge of Genocide Against Communist China**

The Communist Chinese have been charged with the crime of genocide for the brutal slaying of 65,000 Tibetans who opposed Communist rule. The indictment was made by Dr. Purshottam Trikamdas, an Indian member of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). The Commission is a non-governmental organization with consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and is comprised of 35,000 lawyers from 53 nations. In his summary report Dr. Trikamdas stated the Chinese Communists followed a systematic policy of killing, imprisonment and deportation. There is also a prima facie case that the Chinese Communists have attempted to destroy the national, ethnic and religious basis of Tibetan society. These acts constitute the crime of genocide under the Genocide Convention of the United Nations of 1948 and are, additionally, a violation of human rights. The ICJ has called upon the United Nations and jurists throughout the world to help the Tibetan people in their struggle for freedom and justice. A detailed 50-page report is to be published and distributed by the ICJ in July. The Dalai Lama on 20 June charged the Chinese Communists with the intention to completely absorb and liquidate the Tibetan race. He asked that an impartial investigating body be sent to Tibet to learn the facts of the Chinese Communist invasion to be presented to the United Nations for judgment. Plans are presently being made to form such a body under the aegis of the ICJ and an Indian organization concerned with the Tibetan issue.

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101. ILO Rejection of Hungarian Credentials

The 43rd annual convention of the International Labor Organization (ILO) has just concluded in Geneva. Last year's meeting, following on the heels of the execution of Imre Nagy and Pal Maleter by the Kadar regime, proceeded to deal a stinging slap to the Hungarian Government and the Bloc, in general, by its refusal to accept the credentials of the Hungarian delegation. The U. S. delegation, consisting as do all, of representatives of government, employers, and labor, was determined to maintain a similar position this year and to allow the Bloc no opportunity for a propaganda coup which would have resulted had the impression been given that with the passage of time the rest of the world had forgotten the Soviet Union's repressive acts and the complete subservience of the present Hungarian regime. Nepszabadsag blasted "American machinations" saying that the U. S. Government was remaining in the background and working through "representatives of American war industry and their allies, yellow trade unionists, who are traitors to the working class". Illustrating the depth of the regime's feeling in the matter, the Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister orally warned the American Charge d'Affaires that US campaign of attack on Hungary would have most serious consequences. (For your information the British did not endorse the U. S. position which was predicated on the stand that the matter at dispute was not a bi-lateral issue between the U. S. - or, indeed, any other single nation - and Hungary but between the U. N. and Hungary. The British abstained in the final vote although there had been some early apprehension that they might go so far as to vote against rejection.) The final votes of both the 1958 and 1959 conventions on the Hungarian issue are as follows: (In each case the first figure represents total votes for rejection of the credentials; the second, votes opposed to rejection; and the last, total absentions.)

1959 - Government: 145-70-38; Workers: 146-62-29; Employers: 146-47-23

1958 - Government: 142-48-29; Workers: 146-48-23; Employers: 146-47-23

Immediately following the vote for rejection, the delegations of the Soviet Union, Rumania, Albania, Byelo-Russia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland walked out of the conference in protest. It is of significant interest that the Yugoslav delegation remained seated.

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Though Cuban Communist infiltration of Fidel Castro's revolution during the two years of inconclusive civil war did not succeed in establishing Communist domination of Castro's "26 of July movement", the Communists hastily joined it with the fall of Batista and have ever since maneuvered to infiltrate and if possible control vital elements of Castro's Administration and the country's basic institutions. Suspected Communists, six months after Castro's victory, have established beachheads in the Army, in the person of Raul Castro, its Chief and that of "Che" Guevara, its Deputy Chief. They also hold posts in education, communications and play a key role in the very important new government agency, the National Agrarian Reform Institute. The Communists' one set-back has been in the labor field where 26 of July candidates have won overwhelming victories over Communist slates (who nominated their own opposition candidates) in recent nation-wide union elections, and even in this case some Communists were included on "July 26" slates. The National Agrarian Reform Institute appeared on the Cuban scene last May as Castro's vehicle for enforcing his long-promised agrarian reforms, recently enacted into law. The reforms, considered in many respects by the bulk of landowners as unrealistic and confiscatory, are mainly concerned with the break-up of large estates and rigid limitations to the size of future land holdings, which in turn involve peremptory expropriation of the resulting land overages and their parcelling out to some 100,000 landless farmers but may be repossessed by the Government. The reforms also forbid foreigners to own land (U.S. interests with over \$300 million invested in Cuban agriculture must sell some 2 million acres of land at once, in exchange for 4 1/2% 20-year government bonds). The commodities affected, which account for about 80% of Cuba's gross national product, are sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, rice, and cattle. The National Agrarian Reform Institute which thus in effect has a potential strangle-hold on Cuba's economy, is heavily infiltrated by either Communists or pro-Communists.

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